THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVIII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1868. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 156

WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Amnesty Proclamation.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

General Suspension of Business.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25.—Ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, is here and expects to remain over the holidays. He will be called upon before the Reconstruction Committee of the House, and will testify as to the condition of affairs in that State.

JUDGE BUSTEED.

Certain Radicals are here and made the public statement that Judge Busteed is willing to resign if the investigation into his official conduct is not pressed.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CAPITAL.

There was no excitement here to-day. The city was still and without incident. Business was generally suspended and all the departments were closed. Services were held in the churches and the usual anniversaries were observed.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The subject of the amnesty proclamation is generally discussed, and the promulgation at this time is approved by all conservative men of both parties.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Senator Sherman has not committed himself to the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and declines to take sides until he is convinced of what is proper. He says he would prefer that the House bill to the Indian Committee because he thought it ought to go there, and not to the Military Committee. He thinks favorably of Mr. Henderson's bill making an independent bureau.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Extracts from Van Wyck's Report.

Therein one fact upon which the committee dwell that affords some satisfaction, and that is, that though frauds still exist, they are not committed though connivance. The committee attribute this to the reduction of the tax upon whisky from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon.

FRAUDS BY GAUGERS.

The recent act of Congress required that taxes should be paid on all whisky then in bond before removal. Great frauds are committed though gaugers. To illustrate: One hundred barrels of whisky were inspected a few days ago by government gaugers. An honest revenue officer observing something wrong, called in a city gauger, who, on inspection, found it had been gauged 1,000 gallons short, thereby saving the distiller the sum of $500. When it is remembered there were nearly 20,000 barrels in one district, and in fully half that number in the whole country, the loss to the revenue must be enormous.

FRAUDS BY DISTILLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In the case of estimated capacity the act is so loosely worded that most of the important vital elements is left to the determination of the distiller, and the expert in fixing the estimate is compelled to fix the time of removal from bond by the distiller. Consequently, distillers in New York fix the period at 48 hours; in Virginia at 90 and 120. In New York the time is fixed at 48 hours, in New Orleans requires the tub to stand empty 24 hours after every fermentation, making the time for each fermentation 72 hours. It is notorious that some distillers do not let the tubs stand empty 24 hours, most ferment in less than 48 hours, from 36 to 40; the result is that distillers generally produce from one-quarter to one-third more than estimated capacity, and the fact that nine of the largest distilleries more than the estimated capacity, clearly shows that the distillers defraud and the officers connive at it. Under the estimated capacity, reduced as it is by the time of fermentation, is only charged to the distiller at 80 per cent., so that he gains the unestimated capacity and the 20 per cent. discount.

The price of whisky has risen below the cost of production and the inducement to fraud is but little illicit distillation; most of that was from molasses, which cannot be manufactured at the present market price, except by FRAUDULENT CORRODING HORSES.

The present law provides that no rectifying establishment shall be used within 600 feet of a distillery. Some rectifiers resorted to the expedient of substituting compounding houses, a branch of business carried on to a moderate extent, but necessary to adjoin a distillery. The distillers commenced compounding some articles with raw whisky, thereby giving it a different character and greater value, and thus increased the previous law, was classed with and known as rectifying; but, under the last, by a remarkable coincidence, no compounding houses, but an accident—compounding shops are made a distinct class, and separated entirely from rectifying. Rectifying, which requires the removing rectifying houses, took especial pains to make another class of house not prohibited, which are as much adjoined to the new class they proscribed. Many revenue officers were examined, and all concur in the opinion above expressed as to the character of the compounding houses, with the remarkable exception of the Collector and Deputy Collector of one of the New York districts, who consider them entirely harmless and without the power to defraud.

FRAUDS OVER HONEST OFFICERS.

In fear and dread revenue officers discharge their duty; and while they have a willingness to expose frauds, they fear they may expose themselves to the vengeance of the whisky ring.

FRAUD BY COMPROMISE OF TAX.

Another great source of fraud is in settlements or compromises, as heretofore carried on. Restricting an officer to the limits of his own district is having a tendency to remove all additional restraints from those districts where officers are negligent or dishonest.

BENEFIT OF REDUCTION OF TAX.

The reduction of the revenue tax is justified by the fact that we are realizing more revenue than under the previous law. In July, August and September, 1868, more distilled whisky and spirits $8,500,000, making nearly $35,000,000 per year. Less than $14,000,000 was collected on the whisky on hand at the two dollars. Much of the last taxes months was due to the tax received from the whisky in bond, but it must be borne in mind that every time we required to get distilleries running under the new provisions. The whisky in bond did not increase in the demand in the market, and that not that demand been supplied from bonded warehouses, it must have been from distilleries. The tax on such was the same, and while the tax was collected at distilleries, so has it at bonded warehouses.

During October the tax received was over $8,500,000, of which one-third of the amount collected by internal revenue, and the amounts thus received are clearly the result of reduction of tax and the system of internal revenue produces by gravity—and that system is yet imperfect.

MECHANICAL.

The New Bridge Between New York and Brooklyn.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 23.)

Now that there is some prospect that the bridge over the East River between New York and Brooklyn, will be constructed, the following description of the design, as given by the Chief Engineer of the company, John A. Roebling, who was also the engineer of the famous Cincinnati suspension bridge, will prove interesting:

On the Brooklyn side, the bridge will commence near the junction of Fulton and Main streets, sixty-eight feet above high-water mark. Crossing Prospect street, near the intersection with Fulton, the bridge will begin in the block bounded by Fulton, Prospect, Sands and Washington streets. From this point the structure will run eight hundred and thirty-seven feet to the anchor walls, which will occupy the site of James street, near Garrison. This part of the bridge, from the terminus to the anchorage, will be supported by iron girders, or trusses, resting, at short intervals, on small piers of masonry or iron columns The east tower, which will be hollow, will be erected 1,050 feet from the anchor-walls, and will weigh nearly 70,000 tons. It will have a heavy timber foundation, 124 feet in length, by 96 in width and 20 feet deep. From this the masonry starts, three feet below low water. The floor of the tower will be 118 feet above high water, and the hight of the roofing above the floor will be 150 feet, making a total hight of 268 feet. The high water to the top tower, not including the balustrade and ornamental blocks on the towers. There will be cables 15 inches in diameter if of iron, and 11 inches if of steel. They will enter the anchor-wall at an elevation of about 89 feet above high-water mark, passing 20 feet into the masonry, and there connecting with the anchor-chains, which are to be secured by master-plates, imbedded into heavy masonry. The cables will be suspended 3,480 feet, 1,500 feet of which will be the main span across the river, from tower to tower, while on each side of the river there will be 990 feet, rising from the anchorage to the summit of either tower. The bottom of the bridge floor will be 135 feet above high-water, and will be provided with [illegible] them of iron trusses, while from floor to beams will be laid at intervals of seven feet. The weight of the superstructure of the central span, resting on the cables and stays, and including the weight of the cables themselves, is 3,483 tons. The greatest weight of crowds of people and railway trains on the bridge is 1,720 tons. Adding to these the cables estimated to bear up six times this maximum weight. The stays alone would hold up 15,000 tons weight, so that if the cables broke the bridge would sink somewhat in the center, but would not fall. The New York tower will be built near Fulton Market, and will correspond in dimensions with the Brooklyn tower. There will be anchorage near Franklin Square, corresponding to that at James street, on the Brooklyn side, and the bridge approaches will commence at the site of the Staats-Zeitung office, opposite the City Hall Park. The cost of the bridge is estimated at $6,675,000, and the land approaches on each side to a sum sufficient to make the whole cost of the structure $8,000,000. The Bridge Company consists of thirty-seven prominent citizens of this city and Brooklyn, including Governor Hoffman, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, and other distinguished gentlemen.

☞ The Swiss watchmakers are steadily approaching perfection. In 1862 the average deviation of the Neufchatel chronometers was 1.61 seconds per day, but one was recently finished and tested which gave only 194 1000 of a second variation in twenty-four hours.

NEW YORK.

The Vanderbilt-Erie Protocol.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Sun to-day says of the proposed adjustment between the Central and Erie companies that it contemplates an alliance of interests of the two companies, both to be allowed to secure an unbroken connection with the West, thus giving to New York a wide and narrow gauge road to Chicago and St. Louis. In consideration of this arrangement, and that the pending suit against Vanderbilt are withdrawn, or suffered to fall for want of prosecution, no injunction shall be obtained against the N. Y. C. scrip dividend. Vanderbilt withdraws his hostility to the Erie directors. He finances the operations and schemes for extension, and the two companies agree to conduct their respective roads as allies, both offensive and defensive. It is certain that such a scheme of adjustment is now approaching perfection, and will be uninterrupted by unforseen obstacles, will be perfected on or before January.

ENGLISH ODDITIES.

The Personal Column of the London Times.

It is a matter of considerable surprise that the "intelligent foreigner" has made so little, in his criticisms on English eccentricities, of that astonishing corner of the press, the personal column, the central column of the Times. To the thorough Englishman it is difficult to understand how other European nations manage to get on without this help of that daily outlet for the anxieties of the bewildered and the bereaved. Here, taking up the Times of a day or two ago, we nearly a score of these petitions for information on all sorts of subjects, some half-dozen inquiries, and the first in which "Coote," "Sea," "Claspine," "Duffer," and "K——" are piously implored to communicate with Oxonian, where they will hear of something to their advantage, or through the medium of one of those strange secret agencies whose existence and doings are a bewildering to steady-going families. Next comes an appeal to a lady, mentioned by name, to apply at a hotel in the remote district of the Mendips on urgent private affairs. Then follows a list of all sorts of possessions, lost by their careless owners, from certificates of a great Indian railway, down to bracelets, dogs and bunches of keys, for which rewards varying in amount are specially promised. But most surprising is the list of promised reward is the price set upon a "young married lady" by her disconsolate husband or friends, for the lady herself, including her appearance, besides rings and brooch, only the sum of two pounds is offered. Most ingenious of all, however, are a couple of advertisements in another sort, which have found their way into the midst of these announcements in the "agony column." One is from the Prince of Wales is formally thanked for having sent some game to two highly estimable London hospitals. Why the Prince should receive these expressions of hospital secretaries' gratitude in this extraordinary place is on first sight not easily explicable. Imagine such as letters of thanks to the Prince's secretary would seem most natural, and, indeed, the only correct return for the gifts. A brief reflection, however, suggests an explanation of the secretaries' choice of an advertising medium for the expression of their emotions. They thereby plainly hint to gentlemen and noblemen in general that it is highly expedient that such acknowledgments be followed by others who may be in possession of well-filled game bags. And, indeed, considering the gigantic proportions the annual slaughter shown by persons who think a battue the great sport in the world, the oddity of the hint which in this given them needs not be too severely dwelt upon. If a day's slaughter of innumerable pheasants, partridges, and hares were occasionally devoted to the pensioners of hospitals, the cruelty of the time-honored sporting world would not appear quite so incomprehensible to the genuine sportsmen of the past.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

SCIENTIFIC.

Wonders of Modern Surgery.

The following is a brief summary of an article in a late Atlantic Monthly on the recent discoveries and improvements in surgery:

By the local application of a sufficient degree of cold the vitality of any part may be reduced to any desired part, so that a man with a most exquisitely painful wound on the arm, or felon on the finger, can have the limb frozen by a process, upon the knife as it enters his own body and performs the most difficult operation, without feeling the slightest pain. A French surgeon has invented an instrument to call the "cesseur, or destroyer of pain," which is very ingenious in its construction, for the loss of blood from the smaller vessels if performed with a knife, it is forced into the flesh and converted into a loop, which inclosos the part to be removed, and by turning a screw the chain is tightened till the parts are separated. The blunt chain destroys the vitality of the parts, and the blood vessels that hemorrhage is prevented.

The eye is now examined by an instrument called the ophthalmoscope, by which the fine optic of the eye can be readily and fully explored, and through its aid a great deal of what is known as "brain disease" is found to depend upon diseases of the eye has been found to be wrong. The intricate passages of the ear, the nose, the throat, the hollow organs, the cavities of the lungs are now carefully explored.

Perhaps one of the best results of modern science has been the introduction of "conservative" surgery, the rule of which is to save all that possibly can be saved from the unsparing knife. Where it would once have complained of the reckless haste with which in the late war some surgeons would cut off arms and legs on account of a single wound. The complaint was often just. But one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world has lately announced that he has applied to rare to see an amputation; in nine cases out of ten excision (or the cutting out of the diseased portion of the limb) should be performed in its stead."

A boy at the West was caught under a fallen log, and his leg broken. He was carried home at right angles with his thigh, the bones protruding the flesh, and no doctor near. He lived, and was brought to Chicago, where he was to a hospital. Modern conservative surgery, instead of amputating the limb as the old-fashioned surgeon would have done, sawed off the protruding bones, turned the leg back again to its place, and put on an instrument to keep it of equal length. The other day I entered now the boy stands, runs, and jumps with two sound legs.

EDWARD H. GILL.

Death of a Well Known Railroad Superintendent.

The Richmond News, in recording the death of Mr. Edward H. Gill, superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, remarks:

He commenced his career as a civil engineer with the late Joseph Wright, on the Erie canal, and was subsequently employed upon various railroads and works, chiefly situated in the States of Delaware, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. He came to Virginia in 1853, in the instance of Judge Wright, to take charge of the surveys for the western end of the James river and Kanawha canal, and remained in the service of that company until its further connection was suspended, when he was appointed superintendent of the Virginia Central railroad. He was a few years afterwards induced to accept the same position in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company. His health becoming ill-prised by a long attack of typhoid fever, he accepted the office of superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, but the pecuniary embarrassments of that road caused Railroad Company appreciated his services so highly that he was again induced to return to the employment of the company, and continued until January, 1862, when he a second time became superintendent of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, and remained in that position until his death.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Sprague on the New Movements.

[From the Charleston News.]

If our people will not believe us, let them listen to the words of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. He was serving as Governor in the other day at the Charleston Hotel, by a few of our leading citizens, he said that "it would surprise the people of the South, he still more surprise the people of the North, to know—what is a fact, that the best cotton factory of the size and kind in the country, to be found in Augusta, Georgia, and that in looking at the subject in a manufacturer's point of view, he had the satisfaction per hand and per spindle, and comparing them with the work of other mills running on the same class of goods, he found that these Southern goods were as equal to any of the kind seen in the Northern markets." Senator Sprague went on to say that "you," meaning the Southern people, "are able to [illegible] meaning the people of New England, "cannot do. With your great advantages you can compete with them in almost any kind of yarn trade. You ought to spin a large part of your crop and ship it in that state instead of shipping the raw material."

PLAGIARISM.

"Onward" Appropriates One of Mr. Prentice's Poems.

[From the New York Democrat, 23d.]

The prospectus printed on the new magazine Onward, conducted by Mayne Reid and published by Carleton, says: "Its literature is entirely original; the best its conductor can produce with his own pen, or obtain from talented contributors." Very fine. The seventy-fourth page of the first number, we find a short piece of poetry, entitled "I Think of Thee," commencing:

"I think of thee when morning springs
From sleep with plumage bathed in dew,"

which was written by George D. Prentice: "To a Lady," and published, to our personal knowledge, many years ago. It is word for word with a newspaper copy in our possession for a long time, and also with a version to be found on page 247 of the "Book of Rubies," published by Scribner in 1866—the only difference being a slight variation in punctuation, the substitution of the word "robe" for "robes" in the tenth line, and the omission of the last four lines of the original version.

☞ Michelet says: "If France did not possess the horse, and some person introduced it, such a conquest would be of greater benefit to her than the conquest of the Rhine, of Belgium, of Savoy; the horse alone would be worth three kingdoms. But here, now, is an animal which represents in itself the horse, the ass, the cow, the goat; which combines all their useful qualities, and which yields, moreover, an incomparable wool; a hardy, robust animal, enduring cold with wonderful vigor. You understand, of course, that I refer to the llama. The conquest of the llama is ten times more important than the conquest of the Crimea."

FOREIGN.

The Eastern Question Absorbing Attention.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The Proposed Conference to Meet in Paris Next Month.

&c., &c., &c.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna states that it is certain the Western Powers will agree with Austria respecting the conference.

TIME EXTENDED

The Porte has extended the time for the departure of the Greeks from the Turkish dominions to five weeks.

PETITION FOR PEACE.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The Patrie has the following dispatch from Athens, dated November 22: "The Committee of Action have addressed a petition to the Greek Government praying for peace. They urge the Government to respect the popular feeling of the country, which is clearly for peace, and avoid war with Turkey."

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES ASKED.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Russia has asked of Turkey and Greece a suspension of hostilities until the end of the conference.

PARTIES TO THE CONFERENCE.

The adhesion of Austria is regarded as certain, and Italy and Greece as probably. The Conference will assemble some time in January. Count Bismarck hopes the session will be held in Paris.

SUBSWARM.

The Paris Temps, last evening, said that France and England have no sympathy with the proposed Conference.

THE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—It has been arranged that the conference of the great powers shall assemble in Paris early in January.

TO BE RECALLED.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople and others are to be recalled and their positions filled by persons unobjectionable to both Turkey and Greece.

SOUTH AMERICA.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

PARIS, December 25.—Later advices from Rio Janetro received. The allies attacked Paraguayans in force, but were driven back with a loss of fifteen hundred killed and wounded.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Latest from the Front.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 24th.]

Letters of the 8th inst. have been received at military headquarters from General Sheridan and General Hazen, the substance of which was stated in our report of General Sherman. In a letter from General Sherman, under date of December 5th, from Fort Supply, near the Antelope Hills, he says that he would start on the following day for Fort Cobb, the headquarters of the Indian district, to confer with General Hazen, and complete all necessary arrangements for protecting the peaceable Indians from the operations of our soldiers now in the field. Gen. Sheridan commands the hostile tribes. Gen. Sheridan enumerate many facts to show that Black Kettle's camp was a hostile one. Among these found six fresh scalps, just brought in, and the mail taken from the body of the Express man who was killed by the savages operating on Sheridan's front.

The letter from Gen. Hazen contains a report of transactions at Fort Cobb up to November 20th, 1868. Fort Cobb is 20 miles from Washita. He reports that on the 20th of November, seven days before the battle, Black Kettle was at Fort Cobb, and he had a talk with the chief, that he (Gen. Hazen), distinctly told Black Kettle that he and his people were considered to be at war, and that Gen. Custer, U. S. would give him no protection or advantage from his establishment at Fort Cobb, until he (Black Kettle) had made peace with Gen. Sheridan, then in the field. It would, therefore, appear that Black Kettle knew he was at war with the whites before the battle occurred. This circumstance is deemed important to be explained by the military authorities, in order to a proper understanding of the matter. It is in this particular that Custar's attack differs essentially from Chivington's at Sand Creek, for Indians had received no notice of warring, the time under the protection of the United States military authorities.

General Hazen's report contains accounts of the Washita fight, which created considerable alarm among the friendly Indians assembled around Fort Cobb, and among others the Apaches, Witchataws, and some bands of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches. Numbers of these Indians had encamped in a village, camped on the south side of the Washita river.

General Sherman's instructions are to strike all hostile Indians, and cluster those that are friendly about Fort Cobb, under General Hazen. By the state of affairs now existing and commenced by the Indians, the train made at Medicine Lodge creek is not considered binding, and no Indians are permitted to hunt on grounds outside the reservation where they were entitled to roam by the treaty. Their rights in the reservation are fully protected. Information has been received of the death of Roman Nose, a bad Indian who refused to come in at Medicine Lodge creek. He was a principal chief of the Cheyennes. He was killed by the troops under Gen. E. A. Carr, near the headwaters of the Republican, some six weeks ago.

With regard to the Peace Commissioners there is a mistaken idea, obtained from occasional telegraphic dispatches, that the object is to assemble again in Washington. This is not the case, as at their last meeting, in Chicago, the proposition to appoint Gen. Sherman as the President was defeated, and the motion to adjourn *sine die* was carried six to one, Commissioner Taylor voting in the negative.

The proposition providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department was also concurred with the exception of Mr. Taylor's vote, Colonel Tappan even voting in the affirmative.

☞ Madame Carette, *nee* M'lle Bouvet, is the reader and confidante of the Empress Eugenie, to whom she bears a very strong resemblance, although she is much younger, and in no way the rival of the Empress. For this reason the servants at the Tuileries call her the "Vice Empress." According to the following story told by M'lle Bouvet, "Annette, it is time for you to get married. I know a husband for you. It is M. de Grandguillot." M. de Grandguillot is one of the chamberlains of the Empress. The Empress added that she would bestow a dower upon M'lle Bouvet if she would marry him. The latter courtesied low, and, while thanking her Majesty for her kindness, faltered out that she was already engaged. The Empress smiled, exclaiming, "Who knew, Annette, and you did not tell me. Who is your intended?" "It is M. Carette, the manufacturer." This M. Carette is a very wealthy man and a most eligible match; so the Empress at once congratulated M'lle Bouvet on her good fortune, and generously offered to bestow the dower of three hundred thousand francs as before proposed in regard to the other match, on her reader. M. Carette, however, would not accept it. In a private audience granted by the Empress, however, he said he did not want any dower. "But you must accept some favor at my hands," said the Empress. "Then," she added, "I will make you my honorary chamberlain." "And I," said the Emperor, who was present, "will add the Cross of the Legion of Honor to the title. Those will be our wedding gifts." "I thankfully accept them, your Majesties," replied M. Carette.

DREAMS AND DELIRIUM.—The observant physician occasionally remarks with surprise during delirium or half-dreadful, those forcedness of conduct and conversation leave nothing to be desired, will give utterance to words and sentiments which fill all the bystander with horror, and that he will sometimes commit actions wholly repugnant to propriety. Scenes like these have been known to the compelled to them to imagine that many an exemplary saint is but a sinner with a flimsy disguise—a hypocrite who would secretly be guilty of all abominations—yet the surmise is wholly incorrect. WHO is there among us who in dreams is not tempted to do, and indeed to carry into effect (the idea) something which, if waking, he would abhor? In such a vision I have myself met a brother upon during his sleep, that I might take out his lungs and cure him of asthma ere he awoke; and emulated many a gentleman after his death, only awake, horrified by the words which fell all the ringing ears of reality—"What are you doing, boy? I am not dead yet!"—[The Restoration of Health by Thomas Inman, M. D., in the Medical Mirror.

☞ The Spanish army is at present composed of forty-one regiments of infantry (each of two battalions), twenty battalions of chasseurs, one regiment of [illegible] (three battalions), forming the garrison of Ceuta, altogether 68,557 men; of eighty battalions of provincial national guards, giving an effective force of 37,300 men—total, 135,805; of eighteen regiments of cavalry of the line, each four or five squadrons, and two squadrons of light horse—altogether 13,004 men; ten regiments of artillery, 12,927 men; and two of engineers (each two battalions), 4,789 men. To these [illegible] must be added the royal halberdiers, the gendarmery, &c. In 1868 the active strength of the Spanish army was estimated at 80,000 men, but there are, besides, numerous troops in the colonies. The term of military service is, for the cavalry and artillery, seven years, the infantry eight, of which five are in the line and three in the provincial guard. Substitution for a money payment is permitted. The fleet comprises, in 1866, six armor-plated frigates, carrying 194 guns; 11 screw steamers, armed with 402 three paddle steamers, bearing 13—in all 130 vessels, having an armament of from 1,000 to 1,200 pieces of artillery, and manned by nearly 13,000 sailors.

☞ In Woman's Parliament what title will be given to the silent office, where every member is sure to be a speaker?

MAN PROPOSES.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

CHAPTER I.

MY FRAME OF MIND.

What, Mrs. Slocombe, you "looked at that five a quarter of an hour ago and it was all right then?" I am sorry to contradict a woman under any circumstances; but, really, Mrs. Slocombe, you are old enough to know better. Yes, Mrs. Slocombe, old enough—I say it advisedly, and you must be aware yourself that you are no chicken, Mrs. Slocombe. No, I did not say that you were old, absolutely old; I simply said that you were old enough to know better, and that position I still maintain. It is a physical impossibility that this fire could have been all right a quarter of an hour ago, and it's no use saying any more about it. I am the last man to talk of men, not to say of lodgers, as you know very well, Mrs. Slocombe; but I do not like to see [illegible] myself a wife under such circumstances sufficiently to do more than I have done already. Light it you yourself, and see how you like it. Why, it is not even laid properly. Stop, Mrs. Slocombe; don't go yet. Where is the cat? Not know? You don't know where the cat is? Then, I am told you that I, like to have the cat in my room of an evening? No, of course you don't expect you, you are rummaging over the coals after the cat, and I must say that I don't consider it respectful in you to make such a remark; but I do think that when I go to such an enormous expense to maintain your cat, I might surely have the pleasure of his society now and then—the only society I am able to get now, poor wretch that I am! What is that you say? Ran away after stealing the chicken? What chicken? which chicken? whose chicken? Heaven above! was there ever such audacity! Do you mean to tell me—can you tell me without blushing that your cat has eaten my cold chicken which I had to have had for my supper? Nay, I will be calm—but this is too much! I shall not condescend to bandy words with you, Mrs. Slocombe. Tomorrow is Christmas day; on the day following we will discuss the matter more fully. I wish you a very good night, Mrs. Slocombe. What is that you say? Not going to light my pipe? Yes, of course I am going to light my pipe, and I am going to smoke it. I am going to spend Christmas Eve all alone, without as much as having a pipe! Oh, indeed! The cat ran up the chimney, did it? And you complains that she smells the smoke! It goes up the chimney, does it? Then pray give my compliments to the cat, and tell her that I shall smoke when I please, and as much as I please, and that she can open her eyes at it or not. And you may add, Mrs. Slocombe, that she will not be annoyed by it much longer, for that I am going to leave the house this day week;—yes, this day week, Mrs. Slocombe, and let us see whether you get as good and as easily pleased a lodger again. There, I have done with you, Mrs. Slocombe; but let Christmas pass before giving notice, but that last outrage inclined me. This day week I leave you. There,—that is enough—good night, Mrs. Slocombe, good night.

So that is over—and I am glad of it. Things were getting quite unbearable altogether. Here's a pretty state of things for a Christmas Eve! No fire, no hot water, no supper, nobody to talk to—and all because of that old woman and that blessed lady lodger of hers—some old maid, I suppose—could have had their way, but even that is not the worst of it. I am looking forward to some little comfort when I came home, for never did I want it more. It is not that I have so much to be thankful for, though in as that it is an affair of sentiment, of feeling. I came home with the full intention of thoroughly enjoying myself. I am a bachelor, of saying to myself—"see how happy you are! No wife to scold me, no baby to squall; no servants to trouble me in short, no lumber, worry, nor vexation, no care." And is my fragrant glass of punch, here my cozy fire, here my purring cat, here my prized, my unexplainable luxury of single blessedness of wives. Long for me, ladies; long in vain—I am proof to your attractions. Envy me, bachelors, sigh for freedom, single blessed be lot. Attain it again you never can; for even a widower is not a bachelor; he has passed under the yoke, he has been in the toils, he can never again be his." Thus did I hope to congratulate myself, and thus miserably am I disappointed. Instead of all this, I am reduced to a little self congratulation. Can it be self-consolation? Away, horrible thought! Let me light the fire, and then open the book the old maid up-stairs! It shan't be my fault if I don't smoke her out this blessed night—that is, I take more than can smell the smoke, which I don't believe at all.

Well, I certainly never was so taken aback by any person as I was by that old lady. I have believed anything of Ned Stokes except this; but the idea that my dear, quiet, delightful friend Ned should have gone and got married has flattened me down at once and for ever. Not Ned's greatest enemy could have averred that Ned was a marrying man. Indeed, we all feared that he had one grain of respectability in his composition; yet see the horrid reality! Only four months since he was one of us—a bachelor—that's the worst of it! The lady has—some, amiable, well-educated, and rich; without one single failing of any kind to account for the conduct of my most unintelligible friend. Had she been a widowed washerwoman now with ten children, or a giantess in a show, or an idiot, or a cripple, or a hunchback, or a dwarf, there would have been a sort of extravagant consistency about Ned's conduct. It would have been in character. But this is very bad. Faithless Ned Stokes! To think that thou shouldst be a traitor and desert to the ranks of bachelorhood! Is there then no trust to be put in men?

So, the fire is getting up a bit now under my judicious poking, and I will light it effectively boiling. Now for a glass of punch. Prime tobacco this, really. Poor Ned! no more tobacco for you, my boy, after you have been allowed in the house, that's certain; and I should hope that, with such a wife, you would never taint her delicate nose with even the fumes of smoke. If you do, Ned, you will be a regular thoroughbred, respectable man after all. Ah! here's my cat at last, looking as innocent as a lamb. No wonder that I was taken in for once, you could have sworn at the moment that the guilt of chicken-stealing was lying on your soul. That's right, my cat—stretch yourself out upon my knee, blink at the fire, and purr. Come, come, no more quarrelling for us, puss—at least. Well, Mr. Stokes, there is no use in mourning over your unlimely fate; and pray do not think me unfeeling because I send my letter to Miss Simmons on one side of the table, and commenced the other. Tale I forgive. I was going to doff my dressing gown, but I did not get on with the facility I had expected. Words require to be well chosen in making such applications, especially to those who are only familiar to you in name. Dear Miss Simmons—no, that is too much like a begging letter. Dear Miss Simmons—no, that is too formal. Dearest Miss Simmons—that is better. Dearest Miss Simmons—that is better still. Dearest Miss Simmons—that is better still. Dearest Miss Simmons—that is better still

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1868.

OUR TERMS.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00.
Six months	6 00.
Three months	3 00.
One month	1 25.

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

This edition is entirely separate and distinct from the regular edition. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 per year, and delivered to subscribers in the city at $2 50 a year, payable at the office, or at 5 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments always to be made in advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

East Maysville is to be lighted by gas.

Squirrels are plenty in the woods in the vicinity of Glasgow.

Corn sells at $3 per barrel in Danville. Large quantities are coming into that market.

A rabid dog bit several animals near Maysville last week. He was still at large at last accounts.

Capt. Dodd has retained from the editorial charge of the Glasgow Times, and will practice law in Nashville.

Mr. Thomas Anderson, of Garrard, has a cow, four years old in September last, that has given birth to five calves.

The farm of Thomas Smarr, in Scott county, was sold at public auction Tuesday to John Kilgour for $80,000.

An old gentleman named Parker, living near Baton Rouge, La., containing 4,000 pounds of cotton, was destroyed by fire last week.

Col. George W. Baylor, who killed Gen. John A. Wharton in Houston, Texas, in 1865, was tried recently in that city, and the finding of the jury was, "not guilty."

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that Confederate notes were a lawful consideration, and that money given for Confederate money could be recovered.

A sheriff's posse while attempting to arrest a man in Meigs county, Tenn., last week, were fired upon by armed men. The fire was returned and a number on both sides killed and wounded.

There is a Missourian selling soap and tooth paste on the streets of Atlanta, whose daily sales are $122. The proceeds of this must be profits, and if so, $84 is his day's work and no print-ed profit that will beat a $20,000 merchandise business.

An affair of honor, which was to come off in Richmond, Va., on Saturday, between Messrs. W. C. Wickins and T. B. Baker, with double-barreled shot-guns, was unceremoniously squelched by the arrest of both parties. They were arraigned before the Mayor and required to give bonds in the sum of $1,000. Of course there was a lady in the case.

A difficulty occurred at the hotel in Cleburne, Texas, a week or two since, between Capts. Harrison, of Cleburne, and Charles Cole, of Lowsville, Ky., resulting in the wounding of Mr. Tandy W. Rogers, of Waxahachie, who was shot by mistake, the shot hitting the right arm quite severely. The parties were arrested, and Capt. Harrison was held by the examining officer, in a bond of $400 for his appearance at the District Court.

The election for city officers took place at Selma, Ala., on Tuesday. The loyal ticket was successful. Among other notices of the officers elect the local paper has the following: "As the negroes elected, with the ticket, the new city physician, and, as in his official capacity he will mainly be brought in contact with them, we have the melancholy satisfaction of redeeming that by their own act their voting strength will in all probability be considerably reduced before another election.

A young man named Josephus Meadows, son of Moses Meadows, of Macon county, Tennessee, about eighteen years of age, shot himself on last Friday week. He got up from a hearty breakfast, and went up into a remote room, and was found, a few minutes afterwards, in the room with the charge entering upon the top of the head, a little to the right of the centre, and entering his forehead. Strange enough, no one of the family, although in the next room, seems to have heard the report of the gun. No cause is assigned for the deed. The suicide was of sound mind, and the action altogether unaccountable.

At Sail Creek, Hamilton county, Tenn., last week, Mr. Bean, who had been engaged in teaching school, whipped a boy by the name of Hutchinson, for having cut at the school master for calling him a "numbskull." A man by the name of Hutchinson, a relation of the boy, assaulted Bean with the sword of the teacher, and was seat as an assassin to the penitentiary for two months, by the Justice issuing the warrant. Bean was made to give bond for his appearance to answer the charge. They bonded themselves in the sum of $1,000, and failing to surrender themselves, their bondsmen were made to forfeit the amount of their bonds. Bean, who is also a constable or deputy sheriff, was assisted by his son and his cousin, named Hutchinson, in making a row caused by the arrest of the latter. A row ensued in which Bean and Hutchinson and a man by the name of Moore, who was near by, though not engaged in the affair, were killed. Bean, and Hutchinson, the cousin of Hutchinson, were both mortally wounded.

REPRESENTATION.

How the People are Cheated of their Rights.

[From the New York World, Dec. 23d.]

Representation is simply what its name imports, to-wit: representation. The idea is that the principal, not being able in person to attend to any given matter, delegates his powers in the premises to an agent who thus represents his principal; or, in effect, is the principal *pro hac vice*. Carried into our governmental system, the theory is that as the people of the United States are not able in person to conduct their government they select representatives to do it for them. It is, therefore, said this is a representative government, and, so far as the theory on which it is based goes, it is. In practice, however, it is anything rather than representative, and to this circumstance some of the most serious troubles of the republic are directly due. Were our system a representative system in good earnest, as it claims to be, the representative body would reflect the consensual body, as a mirror reflects the object brought before it, whereas the truth is that the system is misrepresentative to a very great degree, and in too many instances distorts the thing it professes to reflect beyond all semblance of truth or nature. Two branches of the government—the executive and legislative—being by our theory representative, it will be instructive to consider how far in practice they conform to the will of the people.

THE PRESIDENTIAL REPRESENTATION.

A Presidential election is popularly supposed to be the highest declaration of the will of the people, and to represent by its result in the most unmistakable manner that will, and yet in 1856, Mr. Buchanan was elected by 1,838,229 votes, out of a total poll of 4,054,647, or by forty-five per cent. only of the popular preference, and in 1860, Mr. Lincoln became President by 1,960,455, out of 4,690,461, or not quite forty per cent. Even in 1868 we have seen a defective representation elect a Presidential candidate who could not otherwise have hoped for success, the term defective representation being used there in its amounts to the same thing in the end whether made up by votes not allowed to be counted as in 1868, or whether, being counted, they do not go for anything as in 1856 and 1860. That in our Presidential elections the people are not represented, fairly from the very nature of the system, it is evident so far as the choice of a Chief Magistrate goes, the facts and the figures bear out our general assertion that our present system of representation is a failure and a sham.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE.

Coming to the legislative branch of the Government, in the Senate, it can be seen that the same misrepresentation of the people exists in both Senate and House. The Senate is supposed to represent the States, should conform in its political complexion to the complexion of the States; whereas it is a shameful fact that, though of the thirty-three States represented in the Senate there are fifteen that are known to be Democratic, there are but six Democratic Senators, members of thirty, from those States. Were the Union now restored, and each State represented in the Senate in its unbounded population, there would be, of the seventy-four United States Senators from the thirty-seven States, thirty-eight Democrats and thirty-six Republicans; not, as now, but eight Democrats and twenty-six Republicans. Representation, and not representation, is the principle of our Government, where, by the theory of our Government, the most dignified and durable form of representation in the polity of the Republic should prevail.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Coming to the House, the representative body, *par excellence* of our system, and, for that reason, known expressly as the House of Representatives, the failure of the system is more transparent, if possible, than in the instance before adverted to. Coming directly from the people, it ought to be the case that the people, in point of number of the representative, if will be seen that there were 143 Radicals elected to the Fortieth Congress to 50 Democrats; or, that the House, consisting of 193 members, the Radicals had 14 votes over the two-thirds did let us see.

THE WRONGS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

On the 23d of March, 1867, the first supplementary reconstruction act was passed over the veto. But for the two-thirds given a wild and desperate faction by a vicious system of representation this act never could have become law, and every evil that now afflicts the United States as a consequence of the scheme of negro reconstruction would have been spared us. In this simple statement it has been thought high enough to challenge a most serious attention. By a just and fair system the Radical party, while having the majority in its numerical superiority made its due in the House, would have had no more. By our present faulty system it came into possession of a two-thirds vote, and the very first use of it, we see, is to make operative that brutal policy which has done what not even the civil war in all its fury did, and that is make the whole South base the foreign government as a constant and malignant oppression, which has paved the way for a war of races; which has crippled the production of the richest soil in the republic which has, by an expensive army, made the cry of repudiation of burdens no heavy to be heard, which has reanimated hate, disunion, secession, and revenge, where reviving friendship once existed; and, lastly, has elected to the chief civil office of the country a military officer, when the crying need of the country was neither war nor the things of war, but statecraft and a statesman.

Following the first use of the two-thirds came another employment of it to override the veto of the second supplementary reconstruction act, that which swept away the last vestige of civil law in the South and enacted in its stead an absolute military despotism. Then it struck boldly at the executive office, under cover of an impeachment of the President. Then it declared, over the veto, the rotten boroughs of the Southern States and reinforced itself in the Senate by twelve supplitious Senators and in the House by twenty-eight vagabond and treasonable Representatives. And then, through the organizations it had thus effected, it elected General Grant to the Presidency, by a majority of 306,000 on a vote of 2,700,000, whereas a majority of legislators even respectable, since the 4th of March, 1867, up to this present day is directly attributable to the fact of two-thirds, and a two-thirds which exists because our system of representation is a sham and a fraud and a delusion. Were the Union now restored, and each State represented in the Senate in its unbounded population, there would be, of the seventy-four United States Senators from the thirty-seven States, thirty-eight Democrats and thirty-six Republicans; not, as now, but eight Democrats and twenty-six Republicans. Representation, and not representation, is the principle of our Government, where, by the theory of our Government, the most dignified and durable form of representation in the polity of the Republic should prevail.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Coming to the House, the representative body, *par excellence* of our system, and, for that reason, known expressly as the House of Representatives, the failure of the system is more transparent, if possible, than in the instance before adverted to. Coming directly from the people, it ought to be the case that this body should faithfully represent

WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Situations for 2 salesmen, 1 porter, 4 drivers, 1 grocery clerk, 1 bartender, and 2 men at light work. Also, wanted, 2 carpenters, 1 wagon-maker, shoemaker, men with wives, laborers, 2 farmers, farm hands, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson. dc29

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man, 21 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in some good wholesale house; is willing to commence at the foot of the business and work his way up. Has been engaged in business in this city for three years. Best of references given with regard to business capacity and integrity. Address E. F. M., Courier-Journal office. dc29 d3*

WANTED—TO LEASE—That elegant hotel, the West House, in Russellville, Ky., on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Remodeled and refurnished at a cost of over $15,000. A good bargain will be given to a No. 1 landlord. Apply to GEO. T. ELLWANGER, in Louisville, or E. G. FOWLING and H. B. TULLY, Russellville, Ky. de15d

WANTED—STRAW—Rand-thrashed rye straw, for making collars. HOPKINS, SMITH & CO. dc26 dtf

WANTED—BOARDERS—Gentlemen with business and single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and good boarding at MRS. TABLER'S, No. 24 West Walnut street. Terms very reasonable. A few day boarders can be accommodated. dc27 dtf

WANTED—DR. MATHEWS, Clairvoyant and Medical Physician, can tell you about marriages, divorces, law suits, absent friends, lost property, lottery numbers. In short, he can tell you what to know. He will cure fits, seminal weakness, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, dyspepsia, diabetes, and all chronic female and special diseases. A cure warranted or no pay. Consultation free from 81 to 82. Office 207 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my31 dtf

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—One of the largest warehouses in Louisville, on Fifth street, 4d door from State, running back to Main, 4 stories high, to be sold by the 1st of January, will be rented. For sale and storage of cotton there is no better place in the city. GUIBERT. d23 d3d*

WANTED—LOTS—Desirable building lots, 20 or 25 feet front, 90 feet deep by an 18 feet wide alley, on Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth. Price $25 per foot. For particulars call on or address R. BRADLEY, No. 227 Main street. d20 d6

WANTED—SILVERWARE, WATCHES, &c.—Solid silver table and tea spoons and forks (all new); ladies' and gents' fine gold watches, silver watches, gold chains, &c., for sale at reasonable cost. JULIUS WILLIAM, Exchange and Broker Office, 134 Third street, bet. Jefferson and Main. dc29 dtf

WANTED—BUSINESS—Desiring to quit the business, I offer my stock of dry goods and fixtures for sale. The stock consists principally of staple goods. The stand is one of the best in the city. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 to 6 Fourth street, bet. Market and Jefferson. dc30 dtf

WANTED—RESIDENCE—A very desirable and well located residence, opposite all the public improvements, situated on Broadway. Price very low and terms easy. Apply to PERKINS, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main street. dc31dlm

WANTED—SURPLUS MULES AND HORSES for the Central Passenger Railway, corner of Eighteenth and Walnut and York and Fourth streets. Size of mules, 15 to 15½ hands. Warranted sound, and 4 years old in the spring. CENTRAL P. R. R. CO. 3d5 dlm

WANTED—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase a Saw-Mill, Shingle Machine, or other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, or send for the new Gall House. ALEXANDER & BACON. oct

WANTED—AND FOR RENT—REAL ESTATE—By W. H. HAGAN, 1,000 feet on Preston street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, or on time, property lost in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., doing a large and good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low.

As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, it is a good business place. W. H. HAGAN, 1,000 Jefferson street. oct6 dtf

$2,500 TO $5,000 PER YEAR—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union, to take orders and sell an article of domestic use in every family. It is entirely new; sale so permanent as to insure a large income. Address LOUIS COMLEITZ, Wheeling, W. Va. de15 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS—in every town in the United States, to sell the Excelsior Clothes Washer. It is made of tin, and will wash a large family of clothes in 10 minutes, or coarse articles in a shorter time. Agents say they average from $5 to $8 per day. Address the manufacturers, 154 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. de15 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Agents can find employment by calling on or addressing the undersigned. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. or 3 and 5 p. m. at 150 Main street, Louisville, Ky. de15 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Agents can find employment by calling on or addressing the undersigned. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. or 3 and 5 p. m. at 150 Main street, Louisville, Ky. de15 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—\$20 to \$75 per week can be made by male or female with "Lishton's Ocean" rotary spring skirt. Sells at sight. Ladies will take one. Four papers in each package, price 25 cents for sample package and circular. C. H. LISHTON, 58 south Halsted st., Chicago. de15 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS—In the city and county, to sell the patent right to manufacture and sell the celebrated Cooper Stove Polish. Call and see the inventor. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash-boiler. No labor required. Sells at sight. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address, CHAS. COOPER, Louisville, Ky., or call at 1,000 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. de15 dlm

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

Auction Rooms 89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Superb Lot of Housekeepers' Goods, AT AUCTION,

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Dec. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our auction-rooms, a large assortment of goods suitable for housekeepers. The assortment of goods for day sale, before Christmas, goods arrived too late for our regular sales of prices. All we ask is an examination of the stock.

Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers. dc29

BY S. T. MOORE.

1127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets, A Lot of Tents, Pocket-books, School and Other Books, Show Cases, &c., after which will be sold as assortment of New and second-hand Furniture, Mattresses, Carpets, Mantings, Queensware, and Stoves of various kinds,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock.

Terms cash. S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer. dc29

FUTURE SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE,

$12,000 Worth

OF

Carpets, Mattresses, RUGS,

Window Curtains, Shades, Fixtures, &c., At Auction.

Tuesday Morning, December 29, at 10 o'clock.

AT No. 77½ Fourth street, east side, near Main, we will sell the entire stock, fixtures, and furniture of a first-class carpet store, consisting in part of the English and American Brussels, two and three-ply ingrain, stair, hemp, and rag carpets; Brussels and ingrain rugs; mattresses, comforts, and all kinds of bedding, cabinet and other curtains, window shades—in short, everything pertaining to a first-class carpet store. Sale positive, as the parties are closing out business before the 1st of January.

Terms cash. S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer. dc28 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—\$20 to \$75 per week can be made by male or female with "Lishton's Ocean" rotary spring skirt. Sells at sight. Ladies will take one. Four papers in each package, price 25 cents for sample package and circular. C. H. LISHTON, 58 south Halsted st., Chicago. de15 d3*

WANTED—AGENTS—In the city and county, to sell the patent right to manufacture and sell the celebrated Cooper Stove Polish. Call and see the inventor. It is made of tin, and can be used in any stove wash-boiler. No labor required. Sells at sight. Agents can make from $4 to $8 a day. Address, CHAS. COOPER, Louisville, Ky., or call at 1,000 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. de15 dlm

WANTED—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. HAGAN, No. 1,000 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 1,000 lbs. of Old Style Type. Also, the balance of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy31 dtf

FOR SALE--COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BUSINESS STAND and RESIDENCE—In Smithfield, Henry county, Ky. Will be sold low, for terms, &c., apply to TUTT, GRAHAM & CO., at Wales Bibb's dry-goods store, or THOMPSON & CO., at White Bibb's dry-goods store. d28 d3*

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Situated on the Bardstown pike, from Jefferson county, on the 5th Fairdrville pike. Improvements are a good double cottage, containing 9 rooms—seven rooms and finished, good double cottage for servants, with 4 rooms; stable, &c., all painted and outbuildings, all in good repair. The place is tastefully ornamented, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. Good water on the premise. Land is mostly in grass, with 30 acres woods pasture. Land lies high and dry. Fruit farm, balance several fine building sites convenient to never-failing spring of water, and high and healthy.

Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to me on the premises, or to Messrs. Morris & Bullitt, Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSES, Pewee Valley, Ky. ap15dcodtf

FOR SALE—SHELBY FARM—I offer at private sale the farm of Clark Thompson, containing 270 acres, situated eight miles east of Shelbyville, and within one and a quarter miles of the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati R. R. near Buckner Station, and on the line leaving from the city of Louisville and Frankfort pike. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences. On it is a good two-story frame dwelling of 10 rooms, all necessary out-buildings, and plenty of never-failing water, also a good orchard of 150 trees of choicest fruit—cherries and apples predominating. Soil good—making it one of the most desirable farms in the county. For further information apply on the premises or of me, at Pleasureville. PERRY THOMPSON, Executor of Clark Thompson, deceased. n28 3aT

FOR SALE—FARM—The best farm in Henry county, if size and quality of land be considered, and Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Military and Free Henry Nobb's Female Seminary, is the best school in the country. It lies in "the forks" of the two R. R., Louisville and Lexington and Louisville and Cincinnati, on a turnpike connecting the two roads. It will sell 30, 40, or 50 acres, as a purchaser might desire. Fencing, water, and improvements good, including a barn, with capacity for 60 cattle and 100 tons of timber inside of it. Considerable portion of the farm in grass of several years' standing. Terms easy, more is deemed useless, as no one would buy without seeing it, and none in this or any other way but to use it. Also 2 head of large, well-broke mules, 4 years old, and 2 head of cattle, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to GEO. C. CASTLEMAN, Newcastle, Ky. oct3 dtf

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—We offer for sale our distillery, near Heighsville, in Henry county. The distillery is in complete running order, with good machinery and will distill from eighty to one hundred bushels per day, plenty of over-head water with pipes to convey it all over the building. There is a two-story rectifying house, with a 125 gallon copper still; a bonded warehouse; two good rooms for offices; a good corn-crib, capacity 800 barrels corn; a good cabin; a fine lot of seasoned staves; 100 new barrels; 200 cords seasoned wood at the distillery; a small lot of barley malt and hops. The above distillery is situated in the finest grain growing county in the state, within 2½ miles of P. H. and N. J. railroad. For further particulars apply at M. R. MAJORS & CO'S, 48 Market street, Louisville, Ky. de6 dcod4w tf

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—One hundred and fifty 3 and 4 year old mules, broke and ready for market. Apply to J. M. CALLAWAY or JAMES GRIFFITH, Eminence, Ky. d2 dlm*

FOR SALE—MULES—12 head of fat mules; apply to RICHARD WATERS, Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. 5 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Front parlor and front room in second story, nicely furnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 161 Seventh street. d27 d3*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 109 Chestnut street, corner of Third an Fourth streets. 19 dcod3t

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. L. STRAUS, Agent. oct31tf

MEDICAL.

WOMAN!

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundre... of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which aggravate worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to many and various members of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in mid night revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of men ta emotions and associations at ah early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to suit their nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Having received the indorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever causes originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, ent this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Soldby druggists and dealers everywhere.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap15 dlaw Wed&Sat4 weowly

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundre... of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which aggravate worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to many and various members of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in mid night revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of men ta emotions and associations at ah early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to suit their nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Having received the indorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever causes originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, ent this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Soldby druggists and dealers everywhere.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap15 dlaw Wed&Sat4 weowly

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable new two-story brick dwelling, containing seven rooms, situated on the north side of Washington street, second door from Fifth, with all modern conveniences. Apply on the main street, between Clay and Shelby. dc26d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A suit of nicely furnished rooms for a small family. Also, a splendid room on ground floor, suitable for a gentleman and lady, with provision store, inquire of Mr. HALLADY, S. E. corner of Jacob and Hill. dc29 d3*

FOR RENT—WITH FARM—A very desirable farm of 100 acres, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, 9 miles from the city, with a small house and stable on the station. The farm is a high state of cultivation, in first-rate order, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Will rent for one or a term of years. Apply at once to JAMES PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main street. dc22 d12

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-room near the Pacific Ocean, and the friends of the Southern Pacific may be assured that all of the other five roads are strictly in earnest, and mean to build their respective lines. If single-handed projects, allied to nothing practical, would be sadly to underestimate our foes, for every road built or even projected is of necessity a foe to any other connecting the same waters. At the head of these five roads is are able, steward, rich railroad men, financiers and politicians. One of these roads, that has not got a shovel full of earth moved—and or quite likely never will—I do not know that a single dollar of stock has been paid in, though its capital is immense—with its fine but partially surveyed line—has a Government subsidy of fifty-five millions acres. They are officered by such men as Perry, Durant, Boody, Ames, Dodge, Latham, Farnham, and a host and a number of them have their headquarters at 51 William street, New York, the office of the Union Pacific railroad, and with their palpable, positive, position, means of energy, coupled with their political adjuncts, and the "ring" system, they will wield a power that is simply overwhelming, if single handed, for the building of the road from Shreveport.

I understand the following to be about the position of the five lines in these parts: Pacific: Starting with an inflated instead of *bona fide* stock, it has gradually reduced its stockholders in number to five. These five consist of parties to whom are in Louisville. That it has but thirty miles of road built, with but a small amount of motive power and rolling stock—ranging in value even for the thirty miles, that it is making some money, and that without much attention from any financial head, and that no efforts are making to extend it. Such is its actual condition. And now what has its latter people to build with? Exceedingly limited earnings, which cannot be much, it has only immediately "*in sae*" what benefits it can derive from the Government subsidy—a land subsidy from the State of Texas of eight miles on each side of the road, or 10,340 acres of land to each mile of road built. Its other advantages (over the other five named roads) are that the engineering difficulties are hardly worth speaking of, the steepest inclines or curves of short radii would be necessary, and snow is almost entirely unknown. The smaller width of the continent shortens the distance between the two oceans, and so small are the obstacles that it is believed that $50,000,000 in gold, or $70,000,000 in our paper currency would finish and stock the road from exterior to the one already nearly finished (the Union Pacific), for the simple reason that nature has not thrown on each line in the way of its building, and that the climate would throw no obstacle in the way of its successful and easy working. Of the other four lines a number of Pacific railways—one road running near the thirty-third degree of latitude, and the Texas Pacific, the "southernmost line." I said in the onset that I wished to know the status of this road, and I have learned as far as I understand it by hearsay, not knowing anything of it personally. I do not open a dollar of stock in it, but my enthusiasm has been somewhat dampened by

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, '68.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives.		Closes.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4:00	4:00	Eastern Mail.....	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
4:00	4:00	St Louis Mail.....	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
4:00	4:45	Ind. & Chicago.....	12:00 M.	12:00
4:00	4:45	Nash., Memphis & Southern Mails		12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank. Lex. & Way Mails.....		12:00
9:00	.....	Louis. & Lex. via Bowling Green Mail		2:45
.....	3:00	Louis. & Charleston R. R. Mails.....		12:00
8:00	.....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails.....	9:00	.....
8:00	.....	Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails.....		2:30
.....	6:45	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:00
.....	6:00	Shawneet. & Mad. Mail.....		12:00
.....	6:00	Harrod. & Bardst. Mail.....		12:00
.....	3:00	Taylorsville and Shelbyville Mail.		12:00
8:00	.....	Shelbyville Mail.		12:00
.....	7:00	Chat. & Atlanta Post Off. Mail, printing N. Cs.		5:00
.....	.....	Miss. and La....		.....

THE MAILS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THIS DAY WILL BE MADE UP AS FOLLOWS:

Eastern Mail, at 12:00 M. and 12:00 P. M.
St. Louis Mail, at 12:00 M. and 12:00 P. M.
Ind. & Chicago, at 12:00 M. and 12:00 P. M.
Nash., Memphis & Southern Mails, at 12:00 M.
Frank. Lex. & Way Mails, at 12:00 M.
Louis. & Lex. via Bowling Green Mail, at 2:45 P. M.
Louis. & Charleston R. R. Mails, at 12:00 M.
Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails, at 9:00 P. M.
Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails, at 2:30 P. M.

LVS. TU., WED., FR.
New Alb. and Jeff. 12:30 M. 12:00 P. M.
LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.
Shawneet. & Mad. Mail, at 12:00 P. M.
Harrod. & Bardst. Mail, at 12:00 P. M.
LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT.
Taylorsville and Shelbyville Mail, at 12:00 P. M.
LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.
Shelbyville Mail, at 12:00 P. M.
Chat. & Atlanta Post Off. Mail, printing N. Cs., at 5:00 P. M.
Miss. and La., at ..... P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail.....	1:30 P. M.	8:45 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express..	1:00 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Franklin Orchard Express.....	1:00 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Hardyston Accommodation.....	8:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lexington.....	7:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
Accommodation, via "connobs"...	4:30 P. M.	8:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
8:30 A. M. daily ex'c Sun.	12:00 A. M. daily ex. Sund'y
1:00 A. M. daily ex'c Sun.	2:15 P. M. daily
8:15 P. M. " "	11:00 A. M. daily ex. Saturday
1:30 A. M. " " Mon.	day and Sunday.

Exchange's mails leave at 12:00 P. M. and on Sunday at 10:00 P. M. for the country.

☞ Persons wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL in Richmond, Ky., or on the line of the railroad, can be supplied by sending their orders to E. A. Yale, General News Agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad. The paper will be furnished at $1 25 per month.

THE NEWS.

The Earl of Shannon, Baron Carleton, died in London on Thursday at the age of 60.

Reuben Patterson, who was wounded by a sky-rocket in Memphis Thursday night, died yesterday morning.

Lewis S. McGhee, aged fourteen years, was accidentally shot in Memphis by another boy yesterday morning, while shooting at a mark.

George Francis Train arrived in New York yesterday from Liverpool—an infliction that should be borne with Christian resignation.

On the arrival of the steamer Cuba at Baltimore from Havana yesterday, 27,000 cigars were seized for non-payment of the duties.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Governor elect of New York, was on Thursday examined before the Congressional committee on the New York election frauds.

Hugh Campbell, a bar-tender at the Magnolia Hotel, New York, was dangerously stabbed yesterday by Daniel Guinan, with whom he had an altercation.

Officer John Mallory was dangerously shot in New York yesterday in attempting to arrest James Clark, one of a gang of rowdies creating a disturbance in the street.

Rev. E. S. Bishop, of New York city, who was one of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer United States, has not been heard from by his friends in that city since the accident.

Christmas was generally observed in Nashville yesterday by all our citizens. Business houses and drinking saloons were closed; still there was considerable drunkenness.

Some daring burglars on Thursday night robbed the safe of Edward Ryland, auction and commission merchant, No. 51 Broadway, New York, of diamonds, money, &c., to the amount of $10,000.

A magnificent watch was presented to Colonel James Breckinridge Coleman, District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Memphis yesterday by his employees, as well as those of the opposition line.

Among other celebrations in Philadelphia yesterday was anewspaper, to the number of 165, were entertained by a sumptuous dinner at the Ledger building. Mr. Childs presented about $10,000 to the employes of the Ledger establishment.

At Nashville, Thursday night, at a masked ball in a disreputable quarter, H. C. Singleton was shot in the head and dangerously wounded by Jo. Jenkins. Jenkins escaped in the scrimmage that ensued between the shot and struck a bystander in the wrist, inflicting a painful wound.

Vice President elect Colfax and wife arrived in Springfield, Mass., Thursday evening, and were guests of honor at a reception given by the Republican. Mr. Colfax will hold a reception at the rooms of the Springfield Club this afternoon, and be serenaded by the United States arsenal band.

Price Woolen, colored fireman, was shot on Summer street, at the hook and ladder house in Nashville yesterday, and killed instantly by Alexander Guerra, a member of the same company in Nashville, and stabbed with a knife. A jury of inquest declared the homicide justifiable.

Shortly after midnight Thursday a freight train on the railroad bound for Jersey City broke the through bridge near Lacouna, and most of the cars smashed. As there were no passengers on the train except road hands it is possible no lives were lost, but all trains going eastward were delayed.

A shocking accident occurred in Philadelphia yesterday morning at the house of John McDonald, in the eighteenth section of the city. The family went to sleep in the room with a coal fire in the stove. Gas escaped into the room and the whole family suffocated. One daughter died and another was not expected to recover.

Thursday morning last a young man named Northern was found on the door of his grocery, near the depot, in New Market, Tenn., with his throat cut and life extinct, though the door was locked on the inside. It is not known as to whether the unfortunate man committed suicide or was murdered. It had been but a short time since a man of the same name was murdered near the river, a short distance from the depot, and only a few months before that a very worthy young man named Clevenger was murdered near the same place. As yet no one has attained as to who the murderers were in either case.

THE CITY.

Gloves.

Gloves figured largely yesterday as Christmas gifts. Nearly 800 pairs were sold on Thursday by one house alone.

Humpty Dumpty.

The closing performances of Humpty Dumpty at the Louisville Opera House will be given this afternoon and evening.

Scientific Commercial.

In consequence of the close of all business houses yesterday, and the non-receipt of commercial dispatches from any quarter, we have no market reports this morning.

Furniture for the Galt House.

Captain Silas F. Miller, lessee of the new Galt House, has awarded the contract for supplying the furniture for it to Mr. John Shrader & Sons, of New Albany. There are seven hundred rooms to be furnished.

Another Bridal Party.

George L. Payne and wife (nee Miss Martha H. Gay, of Clarke county), attended by Misses Lydia Payne and Miss Delphia Gaines, and Messrs. C. B. Wells and George V. Payne, all of Scott county, Ky., are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

The Gains of the City Carried Away.

Some gracious young scamps on Christmas eve carried off all the gates on Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth, and, after piling them up several squares distant, left them to be identified in the morning by the outraged property holders.

The Guerrilla Terrell.

It is asserted that Capt. Ed. Terrell, the notorious guerrilla, who died in the City Hospital a short time since, was only nineteen years of age at his death. This assertion is made on the strength of a statement made by his brother a few days previous. The brother is connected with Dan Rice's circus.

Coal for the Poor of the Third Ward.

Messrs. Pratt, T. Gerard, Wm. Robinson, and J. A. Krack, Trustees, have made arrangements with Mr. Christ Kegue, corner of Clay and Green streets, and Mr. Matthew Robinson, corner of Clay and Main streets, to distribute to the poor of the Third ward 1,000 bushels of coal, which will be ready for delivery to-day.

The hotels of this city, and in the newspapers, are illustrative of its enterprise and intelligence. The hotels of Louisville have a time-honored reputation in this respect, and we are justly proud of them. Yesterday the assembling of guests for the season were celebrated by most of them—the Nicholas, Willard's, the United States, and particularly by the Louisville, which was the scene of a Christmas dinner of surpassing rarity and magnificence.

Criminal Carelessness.

Near the old cemetery on Jefferson street, yesterday, two boys were standing on opposite sides of the street, when one fired a pistol at the other, supposing the weapon had no bullet. A ball, with which it had been loaded, struck the earth very close to the boy who was fired at, and, rebounding upon the frozen earth, a piece of the lead was landed and struck his face. Fortunately it was not too far spent to do any injury. The lad coolly pocketed the lead, and was a hero among his playmates for the balance of the day.

A Romance of the Reno-Lynching.

Last spring, a young man calling himself Garner bought an interest in a saw-mill at a thriving town a few miles from Stamping Ground, Scott county, in this State, and while engaged in the lumber business, fell desperately in love with a young lady of that town, and was engaged to be married to her. He procured license and made all necessary arrangements for the wedding, when he took a wild goose chase and left for parts unknown, and was never heard from until a few days ago. It is now asserted that he was one of the Reynes brothers who was recently hung by a mob at New Albany. The gentleman making the statement lives in Scott county, and was present at the hanging of the Reno and Anderson.

Christmas in Louisville.

Our Christmas has gone—gone with its mirth and jollity—and the recollections of long ago so vividly brought up by the recurrence of another Christmas day are again fading on our memories. We have gone back, most of us, to the bustle and strife of business, and the cares from which we have experienced a short but grateful relief.

Christmas in Louisville yesterday was not the day we have seen it here. The children shouted as joyously as ever before, the popping-crackers were as noisy as they had ever been; the little cannon planted upon the ice and raking the gutters cracked and banged as loudly as ever they had done at Christmastide; the old folks went to church, ate good dinners and drank mild eggnogg, but as they had always done on Christmas; but, notwithstanding all this, there was something wrong with our holiday. The sun shone brightly enough, and nobody minded the cutting wind or the clouds of choking dust that rushed and whirled upon the fickle gale; but the streets were a deserted appearance, and the fears were few who walked them that did not feel a sense of loneliness, and mentally compare our Christmas now and our Christmas of a year or two ago.

There was plenty of money, we be had then—probably that made the difference. Who did not notice yesterday that our Christmas gifts were fewer, or some of them perhaps less costly than those of other Christmas days we had known? Certain it is that the big stores and the little stores, the dry goods palaces, the large jewelry establishments, the toy shops, and even the confectioneries, all complained of a wonderful falling off in the sales of the day before compared to those of the same time last year. No such existence of stringency as that of last year has been done, though this could have been only one of the causes of the decline in holiday business. One leading house in the city, which made probably as extensive sales as any other concern that its sales on the 24th of December, 1868, fell $2,500 short of those made on the 24th of December, 1867, and every store in town, in a similar proportionate

So much for money and Christmas. The stringency of the times effects even our holidays, and means further than the need of a would be willing to believe. Perhaps another year will bring a merrier Christmas, and let us hope that it may.

THE RAILROAD AGITATION.

Terre Haute and Mitchell, Vincennes and New Albany.

The New Albany Commercial says the construction of both roads would open up to this city the vast fields of coal, iron, and timber inexhaustible now be undeveloped in the counties of Greene, Martin, Dubois, Daviess and Knox. It is safe to say that by the time both roads could be finished, supposing that work commences on them next spring, New Albany would require three millions of bushels of coal per annum to supply her demands. It cannot be obtained from any other point. This, at ten tons to the car-load (a very heavy load), would give to these roads, to commence with, the enormous business of fifteen thousand car-loads of through freight per annum from this one article alone. The roads would, in addition to this, supply large quantities of coal to all the towns along its lines. The coal demand would be constantly increasing.

Add to these fifteen thousand car-loads of through coal the immense amount of iron ore or pigs that would be sent to New Albany and to Louisville. And then add to this the immense quantities of lumber and building stone, fire clay and other building material; mineral paints from the native mines in Dubois county, and hogs, cattle, horses and mules; corn, oats, wheat and other farm products, and we have some idea of what the local freights of these roads would be. Add to these the travel, which would be mostly local, on the Mitchell and Terre Haute road, and through on the New Albany and Vincennes, and the question, "Will these roads pay?" is answered affirmatively beyond all cavil.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

A Queer Note from the Manager of the Company.

We have received the following rather curious note from the manager of Humpty Dumpty. He denies none of the statements contained in our article of yesterday, but his explanations are inconvertible, being in strict accordance with the facts, but says the party who was thrashed is only a "hanger-on," and not a member of his company. It is just exactly as we stated—the services of a "hanger-on" may be we do not know, but we advise Humpty Dumpty to purge himself before he undertakes to set up again on Broadway, York, of diamonds, money, &c., to the amount of $10,000.

A magnificent watch was presented to Colonel James Breckinridge Coleman, District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in Memphis yesterday by his employees, as well as those of the opposition line.

Among other celebrations in Philadelphia yesterday was anewspaper, to the number of 165, were entertained by a sumptuous dinner at the Ledger building. Mr. Childs presented about $10,000 to the employes of the Ledger establishment.

At Nashville, Thursday night, at a masked ball in a disreputable quarter, H. C. Singleton was shot in the head and dangerously wounded by Jo. Jenkins. Jenkins escaped in the scrimmage that ensued between the shot and struck a bystander in the wrist, inflicting a painful wound.

Vice President elect Colfax and wife arrived in Springfield, Mass., Thursday evening, and were guests of honor at a reception given by the Republican. Mr. Colfax will hold a reception at the rooms of the Springfield Club this afternoon, and be serenaded by the United States arsenal band.

Price Woolen, colored fireman, was shot on Summer street, at the hook and ladder house in Nashville yesterday, and killed instantly by Alexander Guerra, a member of the same company in Nashville, and stabbed with a knife. A jury of inquest declared the homicide justifiable.

Shortly after midnight Thursday a freight train on the railroad bound for Jersey City broke the through bridge near Lacouna, and most of the cars smashed. As there were no passengers on the train except road hands it is possible no lives were lost, but all trains going eastward were delayed.

A shocking accident occurred in Philadelphia yesterday morning at the house of John McDonald, in the eighteenth section of the city. The family went to sleep in the room with a coal fire in the stove. Gas escaped into the room and the whole family suffocated. One daughter died and another was not expected to recover.

Thursday morning last a young man named Northern was found on the door of his grocery, near the depot, in New Market, Tenn., with his throat cut and life extinct, though the door was locked on the inside. It is not known as to whether the unfortunate man committed suicide or was murdered. It had been but a short time since a man of the same name was murdered near the river, a short distance from the depot, and only a few months before that a very worthy young man named Clevenger was murdered near the same place. As yet no one has attained as to who the murderers were in either case.

THE CITY.

Gloves.

Gloves figured largely yesterday as Christmas gifts. Nearly 800 pairs were sold on Thursday by one house alone.

Humpty Dumpty.

The closing performances of Humpty Dumpty at the Louisville Opera House will be given this afternoon and evening.

Scientific Commercial.

In consequence of the close of all business houses yesterday, and the non-receipt of commercial dispatches from any quarter, we have no market reports this morning.

Furniture for the Galt House.

Captain Silas F. Miller, lessee of the new Galt House, has awarded the contract for supplying the furniture for it to Mr. John Shrader & Sons, of New Albany. There are seven hundred rooms to be furnished.

Another Bridal Party.

George L. Payne and wife (nee Miss Martha H. Gay, of Clarke county), attended by Misses Lydia Payne and Miss Delphia Gaines, and Messrs. C. B. Wells and George V. Payne, all of Scott county, Ky., are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

The Gains of the City Carried Away.

Some gracious young scamps on Christmas eve carried off all the gates on Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth, and, after piling them up several squares distant, left them to be identified in the morning by the outraged property holders.

The Guerrilla Terrell.

It is asserted that Capt. Ed. Terrell, the notorious guerrilla, who died in the City Hospital a short time since, was only nineteen years of age at his death. This assertion is made on the strength of a statement made by his brother a few days previous. The brother is connected with Dan Rice's circus.

Coal for the Poor of the Third Ward.

Messrs. Pratt, T. Gerard, Wm. Robinson, and J. A. Krack, Trustees, have made arrangements with Mr. Christ Kegue, corner of Clay and Green streets, and Mr. Matthew Robinson, corner of Clay and Main streets, to distribute to the poor of the Third ward 1,000 bushels of coal, which will be ready for delivery to-day.

The hotels of this city, and in the newspapers, are illustrative of its enterprise and intelligence. The hotels of Louisville have a time-honored reputation in this respect, and we are justly proud of them. Yesterday the assembling of guests for the season were celebrated by most of them—the Nicholas, Willard's, the United States, and particularly by the Louisville, which was the scene of a Christmas dinner of surpassing rarity and magnificence.

Criminal Carelessness.

Near the old cemetery on Jefferson street, yesterday, two boys were standing on opposite sides of the street, when one fired a pistol at the other, supposing the weapon had no bullet. A ball, with which it had been loaded, struck the earth very close to the boy who was fired at, and, rebounding upon the frozen earth, a piece of the lead was landed and struck his face. Fortunately it was not too far spent to do any injury. The lad coolly pocketed the lead, and was a hero among his playmates for the balance of the day.

A Romance of the Reno-Lynching.

Last spring, a young man calling himself Garner bought an interest in a saw-mill at a thriving town a few miles from Stamping Ground, Scott county, in this State, and while engaged in the lumber business, fell desperately in love with a young lady of that town, and was engaged to be married to her. He procured license and made all necessary arrangements for the wedding, when he took a wild goose chase and left for parts unknown, and was never heard from until a few days ago. It is now asserted that he was one of the Reynes brothers who was recently hung by a mob at New Albany. The gentleman making the statement lives in Scott county, and was present at the hanging of the Reno and Anderson.

CITY FEATURES.

A Rare Chance.

The time appointed for the consummation of the great Henderson land sale is near at hand, and the opportunity of securing a magnificent home should not be lost. The enterprise is conducted in such a manner that there is no possibility of fraud or unfairness. The scheme is an exceedingly liberal one, and presents advantages never before offered by such enterprises. The certificates are selling rapidly, and there is every reason to believe that the drawing will not be delayed beyond the day appointed. There are 511 prizes to be awarded, the highest being valued at $150,000, and the lowest at $80. See advertisement for particulars.

THE SACRED ANNIVERSARY.

A Christmas Sermon by Rev. W. H. Platt, of Calvary Church.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The following sermon, delivered at Calvary Church yesterday morning by Rev. W. H. Platt, is one of the many excellent discourses listened to by our church-going people on the sacred anniversary:

"Glory to God in the highest."—[Luke II, 14.

So sang the angels eighteen hundred and sixty-eight years ago. Let all then glorify God in the highest this morning. No devotion is suggested or sustained by higher reasons.

Let us glorify God for the Christian pleasures of the day. The religious lesson and profit of the festival has been so much neglected by some that it has become a day of grievous immorality. The anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of the world is marked by rioting and drunkenness, more befitting the orgies of a Bachanal than the anniversary of a Redeemer's birth. Let all Christians, as it appointed in our glorious service for the day, receive Christmas from its secularity and debauchery, and dress the temples of God with devotional sweet and holy lessons.

One of the leading religious ideas, common to all ages and every people, has been by festivals and ceremonies. These engage the senses, kindle the imagination, and warm the heart. While the human mind, according to its enlightenment, is ever further from the truth it would be willing to believe. Perhaps another year will bring a merrier Christmas, and let us hope that it may.

ANOTHER BRIDGE.

ASPIRATIONS OF OUR OVER-THE-RIVER NEIGHBORS.

Louisville to Buy Goods in New Albany.

The New Albany Commercial of yesterday has the following article on the second bridge subject:

For some time the project of building another bridge over the Ohio river, between New Albany and Portland, has been agitated, and a very decided feeling in favor of the project has been developed. It is proposed that this bridge have three tracks—one for foot passengers, one for wagons, and one for a street railroad.

We are glad to learn that this project is about assuming definite shape and substantial form. A survey has been made and estimates completed in view of the enterprise being organized, and it is speculated that such a bridge as is contemplated can be built for $500,000. We are informed that gentlemen in this city and Louisville stand ready to subscribe the greater part of this sum. The stock, there is no doubt, would pay large and constantly increasing dividends.

The interests of New Albany and Louisville are so intimately blended that this bridge has become a necessity. The completion of it would be of vast advantage to New Albany. The cheapness of rent, and the many other inducements which would, with the advantage of communication offered by this bridge, attract a large population here from Louisville. This would increase the value of our real estate by creating a demand for it. The increased population would also increase business in the all the departments of trade.

Another thing would result from the building of this bridge. Southern dealers visiting Louisville would be attracted to New Albany by our announcements. Instead of, as now, they would come here to buy their glass, axes, nails, iron and other articles of our manufacture out of first hands, and while here spend with us the world-like human mind, according to its enlightenment, is ever further from the truth it would be willing to believe. Perhaps another year will bring a merrier Christmas, and let us hope that it may.

THE RAILROAD AGITATION.

Terre Haute and Mitchell, Vincennes and New Albany.

The New Albany Commercial says the construction of both roads would open up to this city the vast fields of coal, iron, and timber inexhaustible now be undeveloped in the counties of Greene, Martin, Dubois, Daviess and Knox. It is safe to say that by the time both roads could be finished, supposing that work commences on them next spring, New Albany would require three millions of bushels of coal per annum to supply her demands. It cannot be obtained from any other point. This, at ten tons to the car-load (a very heavy load), would give to these roads, to commence with, the enormous business of fifteen thousand car-loads of through freight per annum from this one article alone. The roads would, in addition to this, supply large quantities of coal to all the towns along its lines. The coal demand would be constantly increasing.

Add to these fifteen thousand car-loads of through coal the immense amount of iron ore or pigs that would be sent to New Albany and to Louisville. And then add to this the immense quantities of lumber and building stone, fire clay and other building material; mineral paints from the native mines in Dubois county, and hogs, cattle, horses and mules; corn, oats, wheat and other farm products, and we have some idea of what the local freights of these roads would be. Add to these the travel, which would be mostly local, on the Mitchell and Terre Haute road, and through on the New Albany and Vincennes, and the question, "Will these roads pay?" is answered affirmatively beyond all cavil.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

The disposal of a few cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct constituted the entire business of the City Court yesterday morning.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

ported Expressly for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Manner of Deciding Tie Votes in Town Elections.

Hancock vs. From Caldwell.
Barnes and others.

DECIDED DEC. 23, 1868—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

At an election of town officers in Princeton, the qualified voters met at the court-house and proceeded to compare the polls, reported that the appellant and another candidate had received an equal number of legal votes for Town Marsal, and, declining to decide by lot which of them should be declared elected, adjourned sine die. Whereupon the Circuit Court for a *mandamus* to compel the examiners to declare the appellant duly elected. The petition was overruled.

On appeal, the judgment was right. The special statute by which that election was regulated neither required nor authorized the examiners to make a decision by lot in case of a tie vote. The legal votes cast for each of the candidates; and the action of the examiners in declaring the result, is a matter of record. It will be preserved. His title will be beheld by the public. The election from the appointment of the Circuit Court, and its observances from his teachings, for one festival days are among the characteristics of our overstrained civilization.

But more than this, let us give "glory to God in the highest" for the gift of all things in the gift of His Son. We glorify His wisdom, adjust the dispensation, and in the wonderful plan of mercy, "forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin; His power, unstinted, is seen in every work. His will we behold His justice sitting in judgment upon human conduct, without omission, partiality or recognizance; but as the just judge and the adoration of our love for giving us, as on this day, His well-beloved Son to be our Saviour, priest, prophet and redeemer. As in this life we can never fully estimate the sinfulness of sin, and the enormity of its guilt—the price which it everlastingly exposes us, and the blessedness in store for us—so we can never fully understand and appreciate the greatness of the gift of Jesus Christ our Lord. Happy evening and morning stars and angels for our fellow-pupils, and no earthliness to blind our minds, we shall see and know as we are known. Until then, I by no means understand all that is meant by infinite wisdom or by infinite love. The human mind can now sound ever sinking depths, or what ladder climb over ascending heights! Who can grasp the thought of infinite immutability? Who can fully intensify aggravated in character! To save man from the consequences of sin, God gave His Son! Jesus, His son—aye, Himself—and send his angels to sing to the Judean shepherds an anthem of exceeding glory. Jesus! Jesus! Jesus! who was in the form of God, and thought it not robbery to be equal with God, took upon him the fo.m of a servant—as an infant take His place among men. Identify Himself with their history, and bear their sins in the agonies of their punishment.

But our feeble notions of sin—our feeling of self-sufficiency—the passions of the heart—the engrossments of the mind our views of the law of holy matters. We now see through a glass, darkly. But the soul and its eternal destinies—infinite justice satisfied by the sufferings of infinite love—are the solemn ideas which cluster around and distinguish our Christian faith. Doctrine alone as Divine Babe, or as Counsellor of God, or as the Crucified—is the center of all spiritual interests for all the ages of time and all the compass of His hand.

3. "Give glory to God," for the promise that this redemption of humanity is to possess the world—that in every place incense shall be offered unto His name and a pure offering. The past is but darkness to the radiant glory of the future. The gospel of salvation is to go to every people, nation, tongue. In every land God will have this witness of Jesus. In every land truth will be. In these christianity in every heathen quarter, presaging back the power of pagan darkness; we see it in its wisdom and beneficence in the civil governments; but its progress is not even in appearance. No power can stay it.

The universality of the gospel grace. God's love will triumph over man's hate. Jesus is the acknowledged sovereign of the universe. He is not His Birthday we may look, with the prophet's eyes, behind the veil of the future, and see kings and peoples worshiping at His feet. He came to destroy the works of the devil—come again. By the influences of His spirit, by the lessons of public calamities, by the personal affections of man, and by the universal holding in secure the affections against wild and fanatical interruptions, by the privileges of the congregation, this morning, to glorify God in the highest for the festival that now cheers the world, and the hope of the ages of time.

And we may glorify God, too, that while we sometimes display the triangle in perplexing the doctrine of the trinity of the godhead, and the cross, to suggest that of the atonement of Christ; that while we have our battles of Christians with its grand anthems and doxologies, and lessons and prayers, we have the birth time of Christ, and that of the Epiphany to rejoice over His manifestation to us Gentiles; our fast of Good Friday to commemorate His crucifixion; and that our festival of Easter to remind us that He arose from the dead, and the Ascension to crown His victories. Finally, that we have the Sabbath to come to us once in the week, and will judge all men. He is the Alpha and the Omega—the beginning and the ending—God over all, blessed evermore. The future as the past is His—Eternity as well as Time. He lives and reigns. He died. He arose. He ascended to Heaven. He will ultimately and soon come to judge all men. He is all things